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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860. NUMBER 124.

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The *Chicago Herald* was born again to the *Chicago Herald* and on Tuesday morning, the consolidated paper will appear under the title of *The Chicago Times and Herald*. Mr. Sheahan, the late editor of the *Times* retires, leaving Gov. McClernand, of the *Herald*, the sole editor of the joint concern. The Douglas men of this city look with evident disfavor upon this change. They cannot forget that the *Herald*, the policy of which is to be continued in the new paper, hesitated a full week after the Baltimore Convention, before hoisting the Douglas colors; and they reasonably fear that the support which their idol will get hereafter is just that which will do his latest rival, Breckinridge, the greatest amount of good. Their apprehensions are well founded; and if their co-laborers in the rural districts are half as sharp as the Douglas politicians of this city, to this fear they will add the conviction that, in the minds of his shrewdest friends, the cause of Douglas is hopeless, or this step would not have been taken.

The exact position of the *Times and Herald* is yet to be determined. Promised explanations will enlighten us and the public. In the mean time, it is fair to presume that as the proprietor and editor-in-chief are Virginians, with the principles and opinions common among the Democracy of the Old Dominion, Virginia principles will govern its course. What concessions in favor of the quasi free-soil sentiments of the Northern Democrats it will be compelled to make, in its efforts to carry States enough for Douglas to throw the election into the House and insure the triumph of Breckinridge, time and the exigencies of its position will determine.

THE GATE DISCUSSION.

A great part of the *Times* AND *Tribune* is devoted to-day to a report of the speeches of Hon. Lyman Trumbull and James C. Allen, the latter the Pro-Slavery candidate for Governor of Illinois, in their discussion at Shawneetown, on Friday last. We invite the attention of both these gentlemen's party and to the report. When our readers lay down the paper, they will be ready to agree with us that Allen never did so poor a day's work as when he brought upon himself the array of facts which Senator Trumbull commands; the eloquence with which he announces it; and the inexorable logic with which he deals damaging conclusions therefrom. How poor, by the side of the Judge's historical points, his irresistible presentation, his exposure of the absurdities and inconsistencies of the position of the Douglas worshippers, appear the poor Popular Sovereignty platitudes of his opponent—as hopeless and false as the relation of the partisans of a modern Catholic miracle, or the boasting Munchausens of a Douglas newspaper. It will be noticed as the leading characteristic of Allen's harangue that he contents himself with vague assertions; that he attempts the solution of none of the Knotty points in Douglas' record; that the palpable contradiction between the asserted power of the people of a Territory to exclude Slavery, and the decision of the Supreme Court, is passed over without explanation; and that the whole affair is a loud and empty harrangue of "principle" which his own party authorities have decided is inoperative and void! It is as sickly-washy and stale—the drainings of the pop bottles, which, since 1854 the small beer politicians of the Douglas school have been experimenting on every stump in the State. At last the public have Allen's measure. When he wants to discuss political questions again, let him send up to the "Associated Congress of Chicago"—a boys' debating Society—and choose his opponent, and he will find his match. But before he does that, even, he needs to attend a few Ward Meetings and learn something about the political history of the country. A course in a Chicago public school in which he could be taught to reason from cause to effect, and to distinguish the difference between "a hawk and a handsaw" would not be amiss. When so prepared, we can send out a regiment of boys in their teens each of whom may give him an hour's start in a discussion and beat him.

But we ought not to be too severe. Allen is a fair specie en of a Southern Illinois County Court politician. He is gifted with the power of gab. Put him on a stump, open his mouth and the words would flow out of him unasked. It's forte is not discussion. Set him a-going in his own district about "Abolitionists," "Black Republicans," "nigger equality," "amalgamation," "Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican war," "the civic virtues of the gallorious Douglas," and the like, with none to hear and correct, none to admonish and improve, and he would be in his sphere. There he would shine. In the facts of politics or history and in the use of that commodity called reason, he is not at home.

But read the discussion.

YATES AND ALLEN.

In the correspondence which took place some time ago between Messrs. Yates and Allen, relative to a joint discussion of the political issues of the day, it will be remembered that Mr. Yates promptly agreed to a discussion, and designated one meeting in each Congressional District, and named the times and places of meeting. Whereupon Allen suddenly left Springfield—first procuring the publication in the *State Register* of part of the correspondence—carefully omitting the last letter of Mr. Yates, which accepted his offer! But this suppressed letter was immediately published in the Republican papers. Nothing farther was heard from Mr. Allen for two weeks, and it was taken for granted that he had backed out. But on Friday last the *Register* contains a new proposition from Allen to talk at *thirty-four* of Yates' appointments, extending from July 31st to Oct. 15th. How Yates can pay any heed to this sort of buncombe—Jimmy Fakering, and insulting, though unmanly cunning, we cannot conceive. He is certainly absolved of all obligation, by courtesy or otherwise, to pay any further attention to him or his tactics, rambling proposition. Look at it! Allen, first, challenges Yates to meet him in debate and asks him to name the times and places. Yates accepts, and appoints nine places of meeting, one in each Congressional District in the State. Allen then steals off, and keeps out of sight or hearing for half a month; at the end of which time he emerges at Springfield into daylight, just long enough to publish a letter in the *Register*, proposing to give up all his own list of appointments, and follow Yates around the State and discuss with him thirty-four times before Yates' Republican crowds! He studiously ignores the acceptance of the part of Yates, of his former proposition, and the nine places of debate named by Yates, he couples with it Scott conduct is perfectly keeping with the character of both; it is cowardly and contemptable. The part of that Allen has in view is to break up Yates' nine campaign appointments. As his interview stretched to three months, Yates has made arrangements to have other Republicans take them by addressing the people. Nine Hall twenty prominent Republican orators—several of them personal friends of Allen—accepted invitations, three to speak in English and one in German. These Republican Mass Meetings will call out vast numbers of people, all parties, and be, no doubt, the result to grow good to the Republican cause. Allen's object is to break up the series of Republican Mass Meetings by attracting the people to his own appointments. Whether he succeeds or not, he will not succeed in his own purpose, which is to break up Yates' meetings. Allen is playing into the hands of the Republicans on behalf of Douglas!

A Visit From the South.

One of the most distinguished party of our citizens, under the direction of J. B. Drake, Esq., of the Tremont House, visited New Orleans in March last. A much larger party from the South are to visit this city Wednesday evening by the Illinois Central Railroad. It is to numbers a hundred and fifty, and will be composed of Judges and Doctors of Divinity, Law and Medicine; professors and leading editors from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Augusta; and from Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky. The gentlemen will be accompanied by their ladies, and taken all in all, it will be one of the finest parties that ever visited our city. All the railroad and steamboat lines leading out of the city have already tendered the party an excursion over their lines, and (if course a fine opportunity will be afforded them to visit all parts of the West.

This excursion will have higher results than the pleasant social intercourse it will promote. The occasion will be embraced by these leading Southern gentlemen to study the sources of the wonderful progress of the West. They will not be slow to perceive that the development of the prosperity of the North-west will also open new markets for their interests. The party will be composed of ladies and gentlemen whose high intelligence is a safeguard against all misconstruction as far as their visit is concerned. Absence to our own views on political and social questions, but mingling with us freely, becoming personally acquainted with our people, will greatly promote that cordial understanding and personal respect which we owe to each other as citizens of the same country. Welcome, thrice welcome, the people of the North and the South as we roll onward.

We speak for our distinguished guests a cordial reception. We learn that an excursion on the Lakes and a pic-nic to Lake Forest are already proposed. Let these Southern ladies and gentlemen be received with a right hearty welcome.

The International M. W. Excursion.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune*.]

GALENA, Thursday Evening, July 26th, 1860.

While waiting for the train yesterday afternoon at Rockford, an hour or two were spent most pleasantly, and among other things, a debate was instituted on the merits of a monarchical and republican form of government, in which, by common consent of the republican side was instituted by the Democrats, and the opposite by the Americans. This arrangement produced a great deal of amusement. The American, who for the time being made himself a royalist, was Mr. Crandall, of the Urbana *Union*, and his opponent was Mr. Taylor, a barrister-at-law, of Ouneida West. When about ready to start, the debate was closed by the following little poem, which by its admirable hitting off of the whole affair was received with great applause. He was made by Mr. Kirtland, formerly of the Illinois Central Railroad:

> This contest might have been avoided
> Had you attack and neither me indeed
> With the peculiar fun often of each,
> All empty shows in each succeeding speech.
> Two wicked pilots you've seen to-day
> Each speaker shows; in stove and hot grate meet
> Straight to commodities' hands when either of you
> Contrived, invented, or improved a thing
> It stands one of the well-known dealers,
> Where that one wins that has the heaviest purse
> For who to show our failings is so apt
> As one of our own party and habit
> And wise indeed is each blunt to aid our cause
> As those are most in domestic cases,
> Which will secure us to the highest station
> Then each despise whose party is not ours
> And among the number of two hypocrites
> Doing no good or not to suit the purpose—
> So, so! Whose party is not to our liking
> Let it not be this being, loyal British,
> And if America is not to your liking
> Leave so good Heart on leaving it from Crandall.

On arriving at Urbana, some little time was allowed our Canadian friends to converse with the farmers of that vicinity, and a number of the gentlemen of Urbana who happened to be upon the platform. The facts in regard to the thirty thousand acre farm belonging to Mr. Sullivant, and the five thousand acre farm of Mr. Harris, who has recently sold $10,000 worth of stock from his own herds, were duly noted by the members of the party. Much other valuable information was communicated to them while between Urbana, Lake Urbana, extensive, Lewis Kilesworth, Esq., President of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, Dr. Johns, of Decatur, former Vice President, Mr. Van Epps, of Freeport, Vice Pres't ent, and Hon. M. L. Dunlap, ("Lord") we added to our party. The Lord being they Passons in regard to western agriculture has been a constant requisition by the Canadian agriculturists and the members of the press. Mr. Austin has showed a proper appreciation of the objects to be attained by the excursion, by inviting these gentlemen to accompany it.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, July 31, 1860.

Gen. Orville Taggart has been nominated by the Douglas Republican paper, for Congress in the Rockford District, and raised here July 4th. I write to correct you in regard to the number of votes he received. He received but twenty-six whites and three free colored.

Speeches were made for W. G. Athey and John Wright. I hope you will make the correction, for the sake of Breckinridge and Lane.

With respect, yours,

J. S. F.

P. S.—It is reported with some degree of enthusiasm that the boys will be taken down by citizens of Lake and adjoining counties, on Friday evening, to Lake Forest, to serve as escort to Senator Douglas. A number of citizens were determined to go to Chicago to meet and take the Judge down, but concluded it unnecessary on the public sentiment and feelings of our community. The Abolitionists of the village take the following dispatch to Gov. Letcher:

> "We, the native citizens of Prince William county, in the town of Occoquan, are determined to be heard by the South, and if any one of our men from a distant part of the county, Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M., on account of our position, and call upon you for protection in the management of affairs in this county, we shall have to defend ourselves.
>
> WM. C. ATHEY, &c.

On behalf of the citizens of Occoquan.

The Governor, on his behalf of the citizens of Occoquan, to the above call, desires him, as Attorney of the Commonwealth for Prince William county, to ascertain whether said letter can be relied on as genuine, and if so, to call out the militia, if not, he directs Gen. Hunter to call a military force sufficient for that purpose. A company has been ordered to Occoquan from the Fairfax Cavalry, the public peace, we will observe, this afternoon, and the citizens of Occoquan, but determined that no outrages shall be committed on the persons and property of citizens of the county. The Secessionists are very much chagrined at the result, and the Union men are correspondingly elated.

Washington, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

Our correspondent at Occoquan, under date of the 30th, which we received this morning, says that the Secessionists of that county have been disarmed, and that the Union men are in possession of the town. Everything will be quiet on Friday.

Gen. Taggart, of Rockford, called on me to-day, and requested me to say that the Douglas Republicans of the Rockford District have not nominated him for Congress, and that he is not a candidate.

Dispatch from Washington.

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THE VIRGINIA ROW-DE-DOW.

Democratic Secession Factionists Secretly Secessionists.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Great excitement has been created here by the acquisition, Prince William county, Va., by the simple circumstance that the Republicans of that precinct were to raise a Lincoln and Hamlin flag-staff. Gov. Letcher and Gen. Hunter also may be charged upon me, I send you the account sent from precinct to-day. The Richmond Enquirer of this morning has the following letter upon the subject:

OCCOQUAN, VA., July 27.

GOV. LETCHER—Dear Sir: I made a hasty visit to Occoquan yesterday, and learned that the Republicans of this precinct were to raise a flag-staff on Friday next, the 27th inst., with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin upon it. I write to correct you in regard to the matter, that you may take such steps as you may deem proper. There are but twenty-six whites and three free colored.

Speeches were made for W. G. Athey and John Wright. I hope you will make the correction, for the sake of Breckinridge and Lane.

With respect, yours,

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SECOND GRAND RALLY AT PEKIN.

Sweet and Trumbull on the Stump.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune*.]

PEKIN, July 28, 1860.

In my former letter I briefly told you of the large crowd and the good things done and said on Friday last Wednesday. But the evening demonstration far eclipsed that in the afternoon. Being in town that night, I attended, and from the best judgment I could make a correct estimate of the number present, there were not less than 6,000 people in attendance. The meeting did not break up till after 1 o'clock, and the Pekin Wide Awakes paraded with their Peoria guests till after two. Altogether, it was set down on all hands as the greatest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held at Pekin.

J. C. M.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Interesting Letter from Dr. John F. Daggett of Will County.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune*.]

MOUNTAIN HOME, July 3rd, 1860.

In fulfillment of a promise made you on the eve of my departure for these gold regions I will now endeavor to group a few facts that may prove of interest to yourselves and your numerous readers. I had promised numerous personal friends to write them when I should have arrived in the mines and made myself at least comfortable, but I have been disappointed in my efforts to do so, and have concluded to write a few lines to you, and let you distribute them as you may see fit.

Being a near neighbor to Gen. Wilson Hunter, of Joliet, and an old acquaintance of the family, I was greatly delighted with the beauty and fertility of the province over which we had passed. He hoped there who had the direction of the visit of the Prince of Wales would so arrange it that he could see them. By that means alone would he have a just conception of the fertility, the extent of the country and the resources of the nation which was growing up on this side of the Atlantic. His speech was well received, and elicited great applause.

On Thursday, at the Tremont House, Mr. Wm. Bross offered resolutions thanking Gen. Morris for his hospitality. They were passed with three cheers. The company then returned to the town, and again assembled in front of a saloon, whence Gov. Crandall, of Urbana, was called on, and made one of his witty and characteristic speeches, to the great amusement of the company. A. Wilson Webb, Esq., of Cairo, replied to Gen. Webb of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, and Hon. M. L. Dunlap, also responded to the call of the company in pithy speeches appropriate to the occasion. But the hour of departure had arrived, and we were soon all "aboard" for Cairo.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, July 31, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Yesterday I received a dispatch from Springfield, stating that the Hon. Fred. Hassaurack, of Cincinnati, could not speak here on Tuesday, the 31st inst., but on Wednesday, the 1st of August. Will you be good enough to change the time in your Monday's issue.

We hope to give Mr. H. a large audience.

A. L. CHAPLIN.

Squatter Exaggeration.

The editor of the State *Register* writes that a dispatch that the vote of the Associated Press sent over the wires. In his own sheet he drops 10,000. He had not the hardihood to publish the number within 10,000 of a higher he dispatched it. As a specimen of his powers of falsehood, he publishes a meeting held in Cass county as numbering 16,000 Democrats. The truthfulness of this may be judged of when it is known that the entire Democratic vote of Cass county in barely 2,000, and the entire Democratic population of the county less than 5,000. Out of this ninety material the *Register* manufactured a crowd of 16,000 people!

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

THE POSITION OF GOVS. WISE AND LETCHER.

It is stated by intimate friends of Gov. Wise that he will take extreme Southern ground at the approaching Democratic State Convention of the 20th of August.

Gov. Letcher says that he has not yet expressed an opinion as to the course he will adopt in the event of the Baltimore and Charleston bolters seeking to head off conservative Democrats in this State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

HINTS AS TO POLITICAL MEETINGS.

We find the following judicious hints in regard to the manner of getting up and conducting political meetings in the New York *Tribune*, and commend them to the earnest attention of all interested:

If Do not fix the day for your meeting and then look up your speakers—they will already, perhaps, have been engaged elsewhere for that day—but secure your speakers first. Let them fix the day.

Secure good, practical speakers, with the head all at your command, are amply sufficient for any one meeting. Let the people enjoy and feel that they can be raised to, and not exhausted by, the meeting. Don't attempt too much—only to disappoint your audience.

Hold Mass Meetings of persons, having a common object in view, in every school district. One hundred men, or a hundred and fifty, can best meet in the open air, and can best be addressed there. Let them not be driven into a close room, where they cannot breathe freely, and where the speakers must scream to be heard. Neither let them be driven into a church, if you can help it. Let the people have the benefit of the pure air and the sunshine.

Let the meeting be called to order by the most influential man present, who will nominate a Chairman, and a Secretary, and state briefly the object of the meeting. Then let the Chairman call upon the speakers in succession, stating briefly what each is to speak upon. Let each speaker keep to the point assigned him, and not encroach upon the time of another. Let the meeting be addressed only by persons of character and ability.

Let the meeting be addressed by the citizens of the district where it is held. Let no stranger be called upon to speak, unless he is known to be a man of character and ability, and is expected to say something worth hearing. Let no man be called upon to speak who is not present. Let no man speak more than once, unless he has been misrepresented, or has something important to add to what he has already said

Illinois State Journal.
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.

SPEECH AT BLOOMINGTON

SPEECH OF
Senator Trumbull,
DELIVERED AT BLOOMINGTON
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.
ON
THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE EXPOSED.
DOUGLAS AND SLIDELL.
New National Party in Alabama.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Fellow-citizens, I have been requested to address you upon the present political condition of the country, and the issues which are involved in the Presidential contest. I do not propose to make a party speech, but I shall endeavor to discuss the questions which are now pressing upon the attention of the people, in a manner which will be satisfactory to all parties. I am a Democrat, and have been a Democrat from my boyhood. I have always been proud of the name, and have never been willing to abandon it, although I have been compelled to differ with many of my political friends upon questions of public policy. I am a Democrat because I believe the principles of the Democratic party are the principles of free government, and that the success of those principles is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	MICHIGAN SOUTHERN	Trains Arrive.
8.00 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
8.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	ALTON & CHICAGO UNION.	
8.45 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
	MAIL AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
3.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
	CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.		5.35 A. M.
3.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M.	Mendota Accommodation.	
	ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
8.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
4.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
	CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
3.15 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	Joliet Accommodation.	
	CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.30 P. M.
6.45 P. M.	Wilmington Accommodation.	
	CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
3.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
8.00 P. M.	Janesville Acc.	10.35 A. M.
	MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
6.00 P. M.		10.35 A. M.
5.55 P. M.	Waukegan Accommodation.	

☞ Owners of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

WE ARE OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

LACE MANTLES,

Lace Shawls,

BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES,

Silk Mantles, Parasols, Choice Silks,

And Summer Dress Goods of every kind.

ANY QUANTITY OF

STARK MILL BAGS at $22 50

Per Hundred.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

jy14-o6t-3w 147 and 149 Lake street.

SUMMER HOSIERY,

GLOVES

(With the exception of Alexander's Kids)

AND PARASOLS

AT

COST.

Now is the time for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Infants to lay in a Year's Supply.

A. GRAVES,

NO. 78 ..... LAKE STREET ..... NO. 76

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT

of a few more of those super excelled

WATCH GUARD RIBBONS.

A. GRAVES' 76 Lake street.

FALL TRADE.—1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO,

NO. 61 & 63 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods

FOR

MENS' WEAR.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied assortment of the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of

Broadcloths, of all colors and grades,

Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Black and Fancy Doeskins,

Black and Fancy Plaids,

Black and Colored Moscow Beavers,

BROWN, BLACK, BLUE AND ALL COLORS OF

CASTOR BEAVERS.

SILK AND VALENCIA VESTINGS of all grades and styles.

SATINETTS of all grades and styles.

ALSO

A full and complete stock of

Tailor's Trimmings.

Agents for

SCOTT'S REPORT OF PASHIONS,

[SEE STOCK.]

SKIRTS,

SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

Skirts, Skirts, Skirts,

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS,

—AT—

20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150 CENTS.

THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY

AT T. B. CARTER'S,

No. 126 ..... Lake Street ..... No. 126

CHICAGO, ILL.

Smith, Pollard & Co,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191

Have now in store a large stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to purchasers at a very

SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST.

Our object candidly is part of

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Grocery Store.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES

Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,

191 ..... South Water Street 191

my16tf&tc 3m

ICE PITCHERS,

Water Coolers,

FRUIT JARS,

—AND—

JELLY CANS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

At the City Crockery Store of

Bowen Brothers,

No. 72 ..... LAKE STREET ..... No. 72

my11

No. 57 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, (nearly opposite,)

Burch's Iron Block,

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,

Customers will always find on with full lines of well known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. 1y9

BARNUM'S GREAT

VARIETY STORE

Re-opened at 132 Lake Street,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

WILLOW WARE,

FISHING TACKLE,

Worsteds of all Kinds, &c., &c., &c.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Barnum Brothers,

177 - RANDOLPH-ST. - 177

Third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

Have now on hand and in store a large and select stock of Toys, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Willow Ware, Fishing Tackle, Worsteds, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a great variety of

HOUSE KEEPING GOODS,

Which they have only one object in view, viz: to sell at the lowest possible rates for cash. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

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LAKE STREET MILLS are ready to supply the trade with

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Of the best quality, and warranted to be as represented. Orders solicited.

J. D. GOODNO, Surgeon Artist,

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Letters of inquiry, and all orders will receive prompt attention. ☞ Call and send for circular. my20-6m

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WE WILL SELL DURING THE SUMMER, FOR THE GREAT CASH,

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FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 5 Irons,

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Boiler, Sheet-Iron and Japan Work Done Promptly.

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my16-6t-3w No. 45 Dearborn.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!

☞ 1860 ☜

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Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.

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All Kinds, All Prices, from 6 cents to $50.00.

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Garters. Garters. Garters.

Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.

Garters. Garters. Garters.

Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.

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In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.

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WAREHOUSE RECEIPT BOOKS,

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RAILROAD, CANAL AND LAKE SHIPPING BILLS,

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STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND JOB PRINTERS,

122 ..... LAKE STREET 122

SCALES! SCALES!

SAFES! SAFES!!

The largest and best stock of the above articles ever offered to be found at the DUNTZE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Wa.ere Depot,

183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

They have also on hand

HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other descriptions of SCALES, and a full assortment of SCALES, LEVER FEEDERS SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.

☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. my20-6m

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124 LAKE ST.,

FOR

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BLOOD AND LIVER

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CHERRY PICTORAL,

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SARSAPARILLA,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

AND ALL

POPULAR FAMILY

MEDICINES.

ALSO FOR

PURE SPARKLING

AND

STILL CATAWBA WINES,

GO TO

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O. M. STARNS, Jr. WM.

J. & A. HENZOG,

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

No. 66 Lake street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete and of the very best quality, at the lowest rates. Orders from companies abroad promptly executed. my19-6m

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CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

☞ Invigorate the System.—Two-thirds of our diseases proceed from a disordered stomach and the nerves. A dose of vigor is the signal for "joy and health." ONE PREPARATION AND ONE ONLY, imparts the sure and safe vigor—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It would be an insult to the reader to suppose that he has not heard of their unrivalled excellence in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, general debility, and all the disorders to which the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nerves are subject. Its operation is marvellous in the extreme, and its effects are permanent. The physician who is afraid of its strength, to the weakened stomach, is afraid of the nerves and to restore that regularity of action in which its whole value consists, per se health and vigor to many a broken and feeble frame, there is no medicine now before the public which will compare with

[Continued from the Second Page.]

declares that every bill shall be presented to the Governor for his approval; and he said to the Committee who brought him the bill, "what do you suppose that was put in there for? don't you see that it was put there that you might not do as you please, but to give me the power to restrain you from doing as you pleased? I will veto your bill. Take it back." He did veto it, and it is not a law; and yet you are for letting the people do just as they please [Great applause.] This thing of non-intervention is the boldest cheat that ever attempted to be practised upon an intelligent people. [That's so.] Not a man in America is really for it, and if the question is pressed upon them, they will say it is a sort of plausible pretence to do as they please."

Mr. Allen asks, why not let them do as they please in Kansas, just as in Illinois. Do you not see that the Legislature do just as it pleases upon the subject of slavery? If you will look into your Constitution, you will find that the people put a provision in the Constitution that your Legislature should not introduce slavery. You would not risk the Legislature of Illinois upon this subject, why not that of Kansas?

My friends, it is not interfering with self government for Congress, when it adopts an organic act for a territory to exclude slavery. That carries out the great principle of self-government. For whom do the people govern? They belong to all of us, to the people of the United States. Every one of us has a right to go into Kansas, and the law, which is made for any government when we get there, is made for the government of all the people of the United States. I ask you if it is not more in accordance with the principles of self-government, I ask you that all of us who have an interest in Kansas as to whether it shall be a free or a slave country, and who have an interest as the persons who pay all the expenses, should be associated in making the laws by which it is to be governed, so long as it remains under our jurisdiction? Why, my friends, you are taxed to pay each member of the Legislature of Kansas three dollars a day for his services. A wonderful way of distributing non-intervention! When a law is to be passed, as by the Constitution, it is for the people of a Territory—for there are few or no people there when the organic act is passed—but this law is passed for the government of every man in Kansas, whether he has a right or proper to go to the Territory. Every man has a right to go there. And we make a provision by which, when those of us who go there, when we arrive, our rights will be protected, and we will occupy it until—when? Until there are enough of us to make a government for ourselves. Then we will do like every other State. Make such a government for ourselves as we think proper. Is not that right? Is it not the true principle of popular sovereignty, properly understood? It is a monstrous idea that the people sovereignty of the first thousand who go into a Territory, to impose a law upon the next ninety thousand. It is not in the ninety thousand take part in passing a law affecting a Territory where all of us have a right to go!

But Mr. Allen says he will support no man who does not support the decision of the Supreme Court. I want to see now whether he will support a man who says, with the seventh resolution of the Cincinnati platform, that Congress has no power to interfere in the Territories of the United States. [Cheers and laughter.] By his own showing he is no Democrat. [Continued laughter.] He says slavery cannot exist without a law to protect it, and it is just like any other property. Then no other property can exist without a law to protect it, Mr. Allen, can it? Let us see what your doctrine leads to. The people must go to a territory and be there some time, before there can be any law. There must be a time when there are people in a territory, before there is a legislature,—some hundreds or thousands. Then it will take a little time to make laws. I want now to know, if according to Mr. Allen's doctrine, a man has no right to his horse or his ox, or any other property in the territory until the legislature meets? And I would like Mr. Allen to search the statutes for a localism, which says that a man has a right to his horse or his ox. Fellow citizens, a man's right to all this species of property is recognized by the laws of all laws of mankind, without any special or local laws to that effect. The great God above understood that man shall have dominion over everything in the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." But nowhere did he give a man dominion over man. [Great applause.] It is only by virtue of local law, by the exercise of arbitrary power, that one man is made subject to another.

Slavery is so odious, so contrary to nature, so abhorrent to right that it can exist nowhere on his globe, except when there is a positive law to sustain it. Therefore it is that it can never go to Kansas until there is a positive law by some power authorizing its introduction. The Constitution does not establish slavery any where. ("What is the doctrine," exclaimed Allen.) There is the fundamental doctrine of my friend Allen. The Constitution, in speaking of this subject, says: When a person is held to service or labor, how? By virtue of State law. And no other way under heaven can a man be held as a slave. It is by virtue of a positive State law that the Constitution says he can be held. And the moment it goes beyond the State line he is as free as you or I; except as he may be re-claimed under a clause of the Constitution of the United States and taken back to the State from which he fled.

I am informed that my half hour is up, and I shall be unable to touch upon the other points of Mr. Allen's speech. But I think the things I have exposed scrutinise the others and you will find them equally untenable.

As Senator Trumbull retired, the crowd gave him three tremendous cheers and continued cheering for many minutes with irrepressible enthusiasm.

At the close of Judge Trumbull's rejoinder, it was announced that Mr. O. B. Ficklin would continue the debate for one hour, to be followed by Mr. Lovejoy in a speech of equal length. Mr. Ficklin's speech was indescribably Democratic. His assertions were so flagrantly untrue that they were received by the crowd with derisive shouts of laughter. His perversion of some of the plainest facts of American history were so bold and extravagant that they lost their virulence and became absolutely ludicrous; and they were received accordingly by his audience. He displayed, however, the most perfect good humor throughout, seeming to be accustomed to have his statements doubted. Before he had concluded the crowd had diminished somewhat, but the greater part waited, eager to hear Lovejoy.

When Lovejoy arose, at twenty minutes past six o'clock, the crowd, who had been very impatient to hear him, gave him three times three deafening cheers. He was in fine voice and spirits and spoke for an hour with the most vehement and overwhelming eloquence. It would be useless to endeavor to convey the substance of his speech in an abstract. His intense manner, powerful tones, withering sarcasm, irresistible mimicry, and terrible denunciation must be seen to be appreciated.

The Republicans held a meeting at night which was pervaded with enthusiasm. Messrs. Grimshaw, Judd and Swett made eloquent speeches, which were listened to and applauded with excellent feeling.

An attempt was made by the Democracy to organize a meeting to hear Dr. Roe and one or two other speakers, but only about fifty persons could be gathered to hear them. The display of the Wide Awakes and the shouts of the Republicans at their meeting, which was not distant, had a chilling effect upon them, and they quietly dispersed.

THE CITY.

☞ The Baker vocalists are giving concert in Massachusetts, and are meeting with good success.

☞ Families visiting Graceland Cemetery and Park by horse railroad and omnibus are referred to the advertisement in another column.

PERSONAL.—Miss Dix, the eminent philanthropist, who has devoted so much of her attention to the welfare of the inmates of prisons and houses of correction, is at the Tremont House.

BUNAWAY.—At about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, one of the South Clark street omnibuses came tearing down that street without driver, and fortunately without passengers. The horses were stopped in front of Witkowsky Hall, before doing any damage.

A BIT OFFENDED.—*Editor Press and Tribune:* —I see by the *Times* that the States of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York and Pennsylvania are claimed for Douglas. I will bet $100 on each of the States, and an additional $100 that I win all the bets. A line addressed to "C," *Press and Tribune* office, will receive attention.

CARELESS CHARLEY.—A German boy named John Kraus was before the Police Court, on Saturday, charged with stealing chickens. In consideration of his youth, and the fact that he was induced to the crime by older parties, who succeeded in escaping arrest, he was let off with a fine of $3 and costs, and an admonition to beware of bad company.

☞ The police, on Friday night, made a descent on the dens located in the vicinity of the corner of Jackson and Wells streets, and arrested some twelve or fifteen keepers and inmates. Some of these are said to be refugees from the mob at St. Louis. They were fined in the Police Court on Saturday morning.

THE WEATHER.—Saturday was hardly a very favorable day for pic-nic parties, as it commenced raining about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued without intermission till two o'clock in the afternoon, after which it was quite pleasant. The out-of-town parties had a pleasant ride home, at least.

☞ Our readers must not forget the excursion to Manhattan City on Tuesday. For the low price of fifty cents, a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, at 8 A.M., will take you to a the grove, with a spring of sparkling water continually flowing through the same, where you can indulge to boating on the river, rambling through the woods, or in listening to the Rev. Mr. Bingles—the friend and co-laborer of the Rev. Charles Chiniquy—as he gives a brief history of this interesting man and his colony. The cars will stop at the Gold Plate and at Carville for passengers.

A Dance in the New Penitentiary.

HOW WE WENT AND WHAT WE SAW THERE.

CONVICTS BUILDING THEIR OWN PRISON.

Final Abandonment of the Alton Penitentiary.

Prison Scenes and Convict Life.

The Shops, The Quarries, Telegraph, &c.

We went to the Penitentiary at Joliet, precisely as many a convict had gone before, on a *commutation*, but it was a commutation with a difference. Prison walls have received many a wight thankful to escape a wrpp's end and his own; we avoided nothing more serious than what was threatened by the murky cloud, even then beginning to drip, as our monster train, of nineteen cars trundled heavily up, and came to a dead halt at Cold Spring Station, thirty-six miles from this city, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, on Saturday the 28th day of July, 1860.

"To be or not to be" of that pic-nic for the day was the question. The ladies of our party looked at the skies brimming with what Byron calls "Nature's tear drops," as the grave, passing fair, but doubtless wet from the previous rain fails of the morning. We adhered to the smaller share of the monster train, and wishing our fellow excursionists in a double sense a very good day, dashed off at quickened speed for the Penitentiary. A few miles run from Cold Spring landed us at the bustling city of Joliet, the population of which is chartered and after a rate of a mile and a half, the leader of the party delivered his prisoners, "fully committed," to the penitentiary for the day. Deputy Warden James Congdon, received the willing inmates. The remembrances of a pleasant experience of his hospitalities and courtesies is ours, as we turn from these merely personal and private matters to what the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, are really more interested in—what we saw at the Penitentiary.

The old prison at Alton is abandoned. The record of convict life in that city and on its bluff that outlooks upon the Mississippi, is closed forever. During a goodly period of nearly a quarter of a century it was the involuntary and forced Mecca of the convicted (in courts) scamps and scoundrels of our State. It was our first State Penitentiary and throughout its entire history has known but one Warden, ever an efficient and excellent officer, Col. S. A. Buckmaster. Alton will never have another Warden for it has ceased to contain a penitentiary. The late prison, its real estate and appurtenances, have passed, by the terms of their contract, to Messrs. Sanger & Casey, who are building the new institution at Joliet.—They have just removed the last of the convicts thither, and the old prison will be dismantled and devoted to other and less notorious uses.

The Joliet Penitentiary will, when completed, be by far the finest, most ample and perfect of any penal institution of its class in the United States, and we may write the world.—It will be finished in about three years' time from the present fall, and will cost $800,000.—Already it has reached a stage which has developed some of its distinctive features of extent of area, and admirable economy of space, and expenditure for control, which have elicited warm commendations from the most intelligent and experienced in prison management and discipline, throughout the country, many of whom have visited it.

The work as it progresses presents the singular and novel feature of an army of convicts building their own prison! Clad in the coarse gray of Joliet abounds in exhaustless deposits of the finest limestone. Some of it is of a pale straw yellow, other of a fine tint, but all free from flaws, easily worked, and offering dimension stone to the largest limit of size coveted by the builder.

On a portion of such a limestone bed, thinly covered with soil, have risen from its own material, the massive walls and structures to enclose when finished over fifteen acres in a quadrangle fronting the South, with a principal edifice and entrance, and eight hundred feet in length on each side. The front will present a massive turretted mansion as the Warden's dwelling, and on either hand wings, giving each four hundred cells, or eight hundred for the male ward.

But a full description of what is to be, is lost to our purpose than a reference to what has been done within the year, and what stage the great prison has now reached. The entire east and north walls, each 800 feet in length, 30 feet high, and rising from a base 7 feet thick, are completed. Three of the four towers at the angles, each 54 feet high, are finished, and the foundation of the southwest one is laid. Two-thirds of the west wall are up. As before stated, the east wing of the prison containing 400 cells is now in use. The capacity of the prison is at the present time is equal to the entire convict population of the State, placing two in each cell, and hence the abandonment of the old prison; but when the new prison is finished, only one inmate will be confined in each cell.

There are now in the Joliet prison: Males, 650; Females, 7(!) This disproportioned representation of the sexes is unusual in prison annals. Are our Illinois juries more gallant? and won't they convict a woman? or do the sex in this State less often test such compassion and its reverse, in the breasts of the twelve men duly sworn "to true verdict render," &c., &c. We are glad it is so, and the prison officers assure us they are, for home reasons, of our mind. Says one, "I had rather see an officer bring here a hundred men, than one woman," and just about this is the proportion in the institution.

We reached the Prison in time to exchange salutations with the gentlemanly Deputy Warden, Mr. Congdon, and then to stand at one side of the entrance to the Convict Dining Hall, as, on the stroke of twelve, the squads of pied inmates began to file slowly thither. With locked step, hands resting on each other's shoulders, faces averted from our group, their heavy shod feet kept measured time on the stone floor, as, under the eye of the guards, they entered and took their places at the long tables. The food was plain, substantial and excellent. A strong, well seasoned soup, boiled meat, a "hunch" of good rye-and-wheat bread, washed down with water. The meal was such as, doubtless, scores of these poor fellows had lacked many a time in besting devices about the outer world.

Three-quarters of an hour is given to the meal, which they must pass at the table. Some carried in books and papers under their arms, but many sat with heads bowed on their arms when the meal was finished. Were their memories of school boy years stirring in their minds, of a mother and a sister, of earlier days of virtue and peace? Who but the Searcher of hearts can read the passing thoughts of a convict's mind in his hour of leisure. Some were asleep!

On the hour of resuming labor, "the six hundred" rose, and, with the same locked step, passed slowly out to their work. Here and there the ear caught the clank of a chain, as some of the more desperate bore this heavy and galling badge upon their ankles.

In the Hospital we found several sick convicts, and here presiding a physician from your city, Dr. Royal, himself a convict, who has seen better days of education and social place, but was dragged down by drink. Did we see others known to Chicago citizens? Yes. The convicts are all there, all in prison garb, all at labor. There is no exemption. Precedent of position or grade in society avails nothing.

Convict labor is contracted to the Warden. The junior of the contractors, Messrs. Sanger & Casey, is Prison Warden, and he, Sam. K. Casey, is an Illinois institution in himself. The shops are to constitute a line of buildings forty feet wide by nearly eight hundred feet in length, on three sides of an immense square, opening towards the South. The power, at present, is a stationary engine of 100 horse power, located in the North east angle of the lines of shops. Its fellow Titan is to occupy the opposite angle on the North-west. The shops now completed are the machine shop, blacksmith shop, and wood shops. The product of these, thus far, especially the two former, has been the iron work for the prison cell-doors, bedsteads, &c., and the quarrying implements.

From the wood shops have been turned out agricultural implements, dressed staves, and wagon work. There are also as extensive fall-oring shop and shoe room, both chiefly busy, of course, upon convict wear. Yet the greatest bulk of the present work is obviously in the two quarries outside the prison, and in the great gangs laying the substantial walls. These work under the eye of the armed guards, and escapes are very rare. But quarrying and stone-dressing will always be the principal single department of convict labor.

The convicts prefer industry to idleness, and dread, as a fearful punishment, cell life with nothing to do. They are apportioned to such work as the Warden may select. There are some for whom nature has pointed out their paths and these are in a measure respected. Thus we saw art under a cloud, where in a little ruddy enclosed studio, Conrad Brown sat at work on some of the most exquisite sculpturing of cameo cutting and ivory carving. We have the promise of the officers that some of these art gems of poor Conrad's and other interesting products of convict skill and ingenuity shall be represented at our forthcoming Chicago Mechanics' Fair.

Some of these poor fellows are "*in for life.*" What a future! Never again to know light and sunshine and freedom, and at the end of mortal existence a convict's grave. We looked upon these seven as they were poised out, with a sorrowful interest. The limits for the others are fixed and known, and each convict counts his slow waning term, two, three, ten, or twenty years; the end will come round at last, and the Warden, declaring the measure filled, turn back the key,—but to these, the only summons of liberation will be brought by Death.

Midway the period of our visit, Messrs. Sanger and Casey both joined us in our glance through the prison, and later in the Warde's room we sat, and in our chat, traversed much that we have here written. One question our party had asked, suggested prominently by this as by every prison interior. Here be six hundred and eighty hundred desperate men, convicts whom the world has branded, and who hate the world. What binds them to their duty? Brute force? No; they could overpower their guards in an instant, armed as they are with the instruments of their labor. Six hundred angry and desperate convicts—but hear the experienced prison officer.

Of these men, quoth Mr. Sanger, one quarter let us say, have *so nearly completed their time* that, eager for their period of release, they are "on the in good behavior," take good heed not to forfeit our esteem, and so shrink from any overt act. Another large fraction are in for a long term, but are buoyed up by a *hope of pardon*. They live only for this, dream of it at night, talk of it incessantly. Their aim to conciliate our services in their behalf. Still another large fraction are mere human vegetables, and do *not care to go away*. They have enough for animal comfort, without wearing and painful exertion, have been disgraced outside, and often when released are speedy in returning to prison life. We have some now in their *third term* with us. These classes, considered, and you have disposed of the larger share of our convict force. In the remainder, smaller than either of the others, are the crew that sure enough we must "look out for"—desperate, reckless wretches, holding life of no account—vigilance must not relax toward them, or they await theeme ree of in. Fortunately, if discipline be well preserved, this latter class are held in check by the very immobility and indisposition of the mass about them to rebel, from reasons differently checking each.

Then we have the Telegraph, said Messrs. Sanger and Casey, and they showed it to us, how on the principle of the Fire Alarm the shops, each guard station and watch room, are kept *en rapporte* with the central office of the prison, and, by connection of the lines of telegraph, with all parts of the country. "*Click, click*," "a convict has escaped." "*Click, click, click, click*," "Springfield, Chicago and St. Louis detectives look out for him." "*Click, click, click, click*," "a revolt has broken out!" and in ten minutes the citizens and citizen-military of the country round about that prison are hearing down thitherward to suppress insurrection.

We have done. We broke off in our chat, as we do in our sketch. Car hours wait for no man, and you may set your watch by Superintendent Tracy's trains on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. We came back to Cold Spring, took the pic-nic party in our wake, and the monster train trailed slowly into Chicago just as the sun was setting.

FIRES.

PARTIAL BURNING OF THE HAMILTON HOUSE.—The Hamilton House, on the corner of North Clark and Water streets, was badly burned about 84 o'clock on Saturday night. It was a four story frame building of considerable extent, and was one of the oldest structures of its class in the city. The fire originated in a bed room in the east wing of the building, caused by a servant girl carelessly leaving a lighted lamp near a window, by which the curtains were set on fire, and the flames thence communicated to some articles of apparel hanging about the room, speedily enveloping the apartment in a blaze.

The fire department was soon on hand, and everything possible was done to save the building. Their efforts, however, were nearly fruitless, as the east wing was entirely destroyed, and the interior of the main building badly burned.

The Hamilton House was built some twenty years ago. It originally stood near the river margin, and was for some years kept by Philip Connely, Esq. It was then called the Washington House. In 1851 it was moved to the present site, an addition was built to it, and the remodelled structure became the Hamilton House, taking the name of its owner, Col. Richard J. Hamilton, of this city. The building was worth about $4,000 and was damaged to the extent of about $1,000. The loss to Col. Hamilton in furniture was also about $1,000. Not insured on either. The present proprietor of the hotel, Mr. J. L. Metzger, loses about $500 by the destruction of furniture, upon which there was no insurance. A portion of the furniture was saved, as was also nearly all the baggage belonging to the boarders. Some of the servants, however, in whose room the fire originated, lost all their effects.

The basement room in the corner of the building was occupied by Mr. H. Vogee, cigar dealer, who loses, by water and theft, about $600. He is insured for $500 at the office of the Western Marine Insurance Company.

We understand it is the intention of Col. Hamilton to remove the remaining portion of the upper story, and convert the building into stores and offices. Work will be commenced this morning upon the building to that effect.

MACHINE SHOP BURNED ON POLK STREET.—About fifteen minutes after the engines had arrived at the Hamilton House, another alarm came from the Third District. Notice being sent to the Chief Engineer, engines Enterprise, Island Queen, and U. P. Harris, were at once despatched to the scene. The fire proved to be in a wooden building on West Polk street, near the Canal, owned and occupied by Mr. A. Hoe as a machine shop. The fire was first seen in the rear of the building, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It being so far distant, the building was nearly burned to the ground before the engines arrived. It was totally destroyed, together with the contents. Mr. Finnegan estimates his loss on building and machinery at about $1,200, upon which there was no insurance.

Four Good Things—An Excursion of Pleasure, Profit and Benevolence.

The congregation of Calvary Church propose visiting Father Chiniquy's French Association Colony to-morrow, (Tuesday) 31st.

A grand ride on the favorite I. C. R. R. to a beautiful grove, with a happy company, is the first inducement.

Again, one will have an opportunity of visiting personally this far famed mission, bearing and seeing for himself.

The third benefit will be the aiding of a feeble Church in erecting an edifice. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

All come. Bring your baskets full, and you will enjoy the *fourth* good thing. **

CAUGHT.—The police have for some time been on the look-out for one Teddy Rogue, charged with being one of the parties who burglariously entered the store of Jas. Crecte, corner of West Water and Lake streets, some three or four weeks since, and stole three chests of tea. Two of the parties were arrested at the time, and held to bail, but Rogue managed to elude the officers until Friday night last, at which time he was arrested. He was taken before Justice Aiken on Saturday morning, and committed for want of bail in the sum of $500. He is an old offender, and is also charged with being concerned in the robbery of two stores on Chicago avenue, and one on the North Side.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Normal Musical Institute which commences in Chicago September 19th, and continues six weeks, gives promise of greater success than has ever attended any of its previous sessions. Dr. Lowell Mason, Geo. F. Root, Wm. B. Bradbury and several other eminent musical teachers and composers will be present, while the great Italian vocal teacher, C. Basani, wonderstanding, is to be here, and will give lessons to pupils independent of the regular instructions of the Institute. Those who intend availing themselves of the benefit of the coming course, should signify that fact to Messrs. Root & Cady at once.

THE EXCURSION TO COLD SPRING GROVE.—The excursion of the Sabbath Schools of the First Presbyterian Church to Cold Spring Grove, on Saturday, filled sixteen cars. Although the enjoyment of the day was marred by the slight rain fall, at intervals, the excursion was one of much pleasure and success to the little folks.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—H. Wilbur Connelly, a young man from Mason County, was indicted by Rinn Norris and John Peters to enter a whisky shop on Friday on the North Side. Some drugged liquor was given him, he was robbed of the contents of his wallet, and then borne into the street. The parties have been arrested and held to bail.

EXCURSION TO THE HOME OF LINCOLN.—Arrangements have been effected with the Illinois Central Railroad by which parties who wish to attend the Republican Mass Convention at Springfield, on the 8th of August, can be taken to that place and back for $3. Wide Awake Clubs, of fifty or more, will be furnished tickets at $2.50 each. The train will leave Chicago on the evening of the 7th, and return the next evening, going through each way without a change of cars. At the low price of tickets there cannot fail to be a rush, as every Republican will undoubtedly embrace the opportunity to see Old Abe at home.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A desperate attempt was made on Wednesday night to burn the premises of Mr. James Ives, situated on the corner of Halsted street and the Archer road. About two o'clock in the morning, Mr. I. was aroused by a noise, and upon getting up, he found his house to be on fire in three different places. The principal blaze was at one corner, within eighteen inches of the adjoining house. It was burning in an empty tea chest, among a small lot of shavings and matches. A little way from this were two other blazes, but a short time burning, among some shavings in the alley.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—An elderly lady, crossing Jackson street at the corner of Clark, on Saturday, was knocked down by a horse driven by a young man, at a high rate of speed, around the corner. Fortunately, the lady was not injured. Such accidents are, however, of frequent occurrence, and sometimes attended with more serious results, and we would suggest to drivers of all sorts of vehicles the expediency, of being a little more careful in suddenly turning corners—as also to pedestrians the necessity of keeping out of the way of careless drivers.

CITY SCAVENGERS.—Complaints have been made that the scavenger on the South Side does not properly attend to his duties, and refuses to remove dirt when requested. Such be the case, if true, is certainly deserving of censure, as too much attention cannot be paid to cleanliness at this season of the year. And we would recommend to housekeepers to be particular in the removal of every thing of the kind from their premises.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night, the house of S. M. Wilcox, on Peoria street, in the West Division, was entered, and robbed of about $40 worth of silver ware, which was taken from a bureau within two feet of the bed on which Mrs. Wilcox was sleeping. The thieves effected entrance by removing a pane of glass, and thus reaching the window fastening.

☞ The Art Journal for July, Eclectic, La Bon Ton of Fashions, Harper, Atlantic and all the magazines for August, may be had at Norris & Hurley's. They will also receive, about August 3d, Greeley's great Political Text Book for 1860.

THE ZOUAVES.—*The Journal* of Saturday says: From what we have learned from military gentlemen from Buffalo, we are satisfied that they do not approve—have in fact all along disapproved—of the onslaughts of the papers of that city, upon the Zouaves; and we are also satisfied that as far as the military of Buffalo are concerned, all was done that was reasonable and gallant, preparatory to receiving and entertaining the Zouaves, but that, owing to a misunderstanding and mistake, the Zouaves "inlaid not to connect." The military of Buffalo are entirely blameless in the matter, unquestionably.

REPUBLICANS OF THE NORTH SIDE ATTENTION.—A meeting of the North Side Republicans will take place at 147 North Clark street, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Wide Awake Club, to act in co-operation with those now established in the South and West Divisions.

Already are they butting in the cause of freedom; Sunday evening, and ready for action. Come one, come all; one pull, a strong pull, a pull altogether, and the victory is ours.

J. J. Richards,	A Harvey,
A O Hosking,	Chas Vargas,
Frederick A Sloats,	H Hillman,
C Keating,	S B Vennis,
J Flaherty,	W Sandell,
D A Hebbe,	George A Beers,
Ivar Lawson,	Knud Lawson,
W H Shirtliff,	Wm Hoffman,
Augustus Bruning,	F Vanzen,
Jacob Hoffman,	Peter Hansen,
J King, jr.,	John Atwater,
John Rogerin,	H Wood,
A Newman,	H W St,
J Hettinger,	Ernst Klikke,

and a number of others.

NOW READY,

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FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION AS A

Campaign Document,

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CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—EARLY LIFE.
His Ancestors—His Grandfather Murdered by Indians—His Parentage—Birth—Childhood—Removal to Indiana—Work with Father—Early Education—Boyhood—Early Habits—Early Reading—Interesting Incidents of Boyhood—Early Western Preachers.

CHAPTER II—REMOVAL TO ILLINOIS.
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CHAPTER III—FLAT BOATMAN — CLERK — INDIAN FIGHTER.
First Boats and Flat Boatmen—Commercial Revolution—Steamboats Succeed—Life engaged in a Flat Boat in New Orleans—Incidents of the Trip—First Employment—Clerk for Offutt—Goes to New Salem and goes to New Orleans—Takes charge of a Store and Mill at New Salem—Personal Reminiscences—Personal Appearance—The Black Hawk War—Volunteers—Elected Captain—His Company Mustered Out—Re-enlists as a Private—Discharged—Return Home.

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CHAPTER VIII—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST WITH DOUGLAS IN 1858.

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MASS MEETING AT ANAWAN.

The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company having through their Agents, levied a tax of one cent per bushel upon all grain shipped from this point, the Farmers, feeling themselves aggrieved, met to show their disapprobation at such unjust taxation. The Railroad Company does not allow us the privilege of loading and shipping our own grain unless we pay them $10 upon every thousand bushels itself. We do not object to paying the customary warehouse charges, where we are to use their warehouse; but we wish to have the privileges of weighing and shipping our own grain when the track at any time that we see fit to do so. We do not be obliged to pay $10 per thousand bushels for having our grain weighed.

The direct effect of this system is to exclude other buyers than said R. R. Agents from coming among us, as they will not be permitted to ship in the Company's Agents. Other Companies grant us the privileges of loading from the track free of charge, and they give to buyers the same privilege. Thousands of bushels of grain of the crop of 1859, that would have been shipped upon this Railroad by Agents of other lines, (roads), would take its way from this farming & men equal to 5 per cent. of their crop for simply weighing their grain! When the price of corn is twenty cents per bushel (and that perhaps has been the average the last year), they receive one twentieth part of the proceeds, which is equal to 5 per cent.

In view of these facts we have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chicago & R. I. & P. R. Co. have, through their Agents, Messrs. Wells & Carver, submitted to us unjustifiable terms for the shipment of our grain, and we will not ship our grain on said Railroad.

Resolved, That the undersigned hereby agree not to ship, or cause to be shipped any grain on said Railroad.

We will not sell or cause to be shipped any freight on said Railroad.

That we will not patronize any Merchant, Mechanic, or Professional man who shall refuse to join us in this movement.

That we will not purchase or receive a bill freight over or on said Road, or receive any freight from the Agents of the said Company, nor will we receive any freight consigned to us by any person who shall refuse to join us in the last of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the above resolutions take effect from and after the 1st day of August, 1860.

To these resolutions the names of 150 of the citizens of the vicinity of Annawan were attached, and the owners of 30,000 gross of grain, which will be shipped from the C. & R. I. & P. R. R. Co. Depot at Annawan. That list of subscribers embraced the wealthiest Americans, and it would be safe to say that if does not comprise over 5 per cent of the amount of grain that will be shipped from this station during the season. The Railroad Company will lose from the operation of this unjust system, not only the freight on said grain, but the freight on all other articles that would otherwise be shipped to this station.

For the Committee,
E. G. HALL, Chairman.
J. H. BURNS, Secretary.

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3 " "	775	30 " "	1,600
4 " "	825	35 " "	1,700
5 " "	875	40 " "	1,800
10 " "	1,000	50 " "	2,000

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 28.—The following commercial intelligence by the City of Washington has been found after considerable trouble:

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton is good demand for export.

The fine weather and favorable traffic returns exercised a beneficial influence on the Stock Exchange. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 93¼@93⅝.

There was a good demand for money at the bank rates.

There was nothing of importance in the proceedings of the House of Commons.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* of 4h 6th says positively that the Government disallows *in toto* the proposed transfer of the Galway line mail contract to the Canadian Company.

PARIS, July 11.—The Bourse is flat, with but little business. The rentes closed 68@90c, or 10c less than yesterday.

It is said that private orders have been given to the French press to say as little as possible about Garibaldi.

The appearance of the growing crops is favorable. Everything promises well, including fruit.

Sickening details of the massacre of Christians in Syria have been received. The general opinion was that the Turkish authorities were acting in connivance with the Druses, and that the 200 Pashas in Constantinople, which might have stopped the bloodshed on all occasions, left the Christians to their fate.

MELANCHOLY CASUALITY.

Four Ladies and one Child go Over Black River Falls—All Killed.

WATERTOWN, July 28.—Five persons, Mrs. J. B. Pritchard and child, Mrs. Jo. Pritchard, Mrs. Benedell, and Miss Louisa Beband, went over the Black River Falls, at this place, in a boat this afternoon and all were drowned. The body of one lady is as yet seen hanging upon a rock below the Falls, and efforts are being made to reach it.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—No census returns have yet been officially received by the Superintendent. The marshals will commence their transmissions in August.

Mr. Matthew Cooper has been appointed agent for the Waschitas and other Texas Indians located on the lands leased from the Choctaws.

Lieut. Ransom has been ordered with a detachment of troops to the Big Timbers, on the Arkansas, where the War Department are establishing a military post for the protection of government and emigrant trains.

The Troubles in Occoquon, Va.

NEW YORK, July 28.—*The Herald's* Washington correspondence says the only additional news from the Occoquon troubles is the fact that Gov. Letcher has compelled Gen. Hutton to order out one company of militia to protect the public peace. It is believed, however, that Hutton's sympathy is with the mob, and it is doubtful whether the troops would fire on the mob or the Republicans. Some forces of the Alexandria militia had left Washington with the expectation that their commands would be ordered to Occoquon.

The Zouaves in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this afternoon. They were received by the Washington Greys, who escorted them through the principal streets in the city to Jones's Hotel. An immense crowd gathered to watch their movements, and the universal sentiment was the perfectness of their drill and marching was that of admiration. President Brodhead, of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad,